WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the House to Abolish the Pension Agencies.

THE BLAIR RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

Senator Booth, of California, on the Chinese Question.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

Trouble Over Certain Political Imprudences of General Grant,

Colonel Worthington vs. General Sherman.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878. DECREASING THE PATRONAGE OF THE EXECU-TIVE-A CASE IN POINT.

which provided for the consolidation of all the numeron agencies into a small number, about een. This provision was voted down summarily the greater number of members hoping some day or to be able to influence the appointment of a pension agent in their own districts. And yet there are many and frequent glittering generalities uttered here about the necessity of decreasing the patronage of the Executive.

"STALWART" REPUBLICANS TROUBLED OVER CERTAIN "IMPRUDENCIES" OF GENERAL GRANT-A FELICITOUS WAY OF DISPOSING OF MR. TILDEN IN 1880.

The "stalwart" republicans, so called, are a little troubled in their minds about certain imprudencies of General Grant. They complain among themselves that the General seems to be writing too many letters ast the General seems to be writing too many letters at that he is committing himself in a way which may make his nomination in 1880 embarrassing or ven impossible. What could be more uncalled for, or instance, they say, than that the General should penly commit himself to Hayes' Southern policy and what a irightfully injudicious thing to write home that he is opposed to the silver legislation. There is reason to believe that several warning letters are on their way to the poor General urging him to keep

to have settled very felicitously the question of Mr. Filden's renomination in 1880. It is impossible, they say, because the democratic party is solemnly pledged to the one term amendment, and you know this is Mr. Tilden's first term. It would never do to riolate all our pledges to the people by renominating him for a second term.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878. WEY DON CAMEBON WAS NOT APPOINTED ON THE BEPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COM-

Considerable comment, as well as surprise, has bee created by the failure of Senator Don Cameron to tressional Committee made up at the caucus in the pitol lest night. It seems that during the course of to day the Pennaguyanta Congressues gos together to discuss and agree upon the selection to be made by some five or six expressed any desire choose Mr. Cameron. The argument used in esition to him was that he was a candidate for re ection to the Senate, and that his appointment as a ember of the Congressional Committee would be re-rued as a signal of hostility to the President, and or that reason would alienate the Hayes republicans n the Pennsylvania Legislature, and weaken, if not destroy, his chances of coming back to the Senate. This argument proved so convincing that when the Pennaniana went apart in the caucus to nominate their man they found no difficulty in agreeing upon Col-Jacob M. Campbell, the Representative from the Seventeenth district.

COLONEL WORTHINGTON'S "DISCOURSE ON

SHILOB." Colonel Worthington does not mean to be put down by General Sherman without striking back, and has determined to deliver an address at Taimadge Hall to-morrow evening, which he calls a "Discourse on Shilop." To his letter to General Sherman, asking him whether he is willing to have his (Worthington's and General Sherman's conduct at the battle of Shiloh investigated by the military committee of either House, the General has paid no attention.

SPANNAL SHIELDS ON THE PLOOR OF THE

General Shields, the hero of the latest war, reached Weshington to-day and was invited to the floor of the where he received the congratulations of all political parties on his parrow escape from the tolls and troubles of the doorkeepership. Notwithstanding all the recent pother about him, beginning as early as last Friday, when General Butler opened the the House, the hero of Mexico, the Shenan-doah and the Capitol was in blissful ignorance of the honors intended him until last Monday afternoon, subsequent to the election of Genera chusetts at the time of his nomination, lecturing, and it was not until he got into Boston Monday afternoon that he was put in possession of a backetful of tele-grams from Washington of all sorts and kinds, most of them imploring him to reject the overtures of the republican mischiefmakers and to refuse to be their sandigate. This fact accounts for the failure of the semocratic loaders to lay his declination, as they expected, before the House on Monday.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878. DUB COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE-MEETING OF THE DELEGATE FROM THE FRENCH COMMITTEE WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS-ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

A number of members of Congress met at Worm ley's Hotel to-night including Representatives Monroe and Cox, of Ohio; Harrison and Burchard, of Illinois; Chistenden and Hewits, of New York; Banks, Nor cross, Morse and Crapo, of Massachusetts; Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Donnell, of Minnesota; Tucker, of Virginia; and Senators Hill, of Georgia; Rustis, of Louisiana; Butler, of South Carolina; Jones, of Floride, and others. The invitations were extended to these gentlemen by Mesers. Banks and Howitt to hear the statement of M. Leen Chotteau. The meeting was organized by calling General Banks to the chair, who stated that the object of M. Chotteau's visit was to procure an extension and permanent enlargement of the commercial relations between France and the United States. That gentleman was a member of the committee organized in France for that purpose, a.k. ing the co-operation of the citizens of the United States. General Banks said it might not be practica ple for gentlemen here to suggest a movement in that direction, but it would be well first to hear what M. ttenu had to say on the subject. M. Chottenu then read a short address, in the course of which he

we think in Paris that all is not quite right in the commercial relations of France and the United States; most of the American articles are profibled with us, and the Frence products which different rules of exchange would bring to you desert your shores. You want to extend your foreign trade. Should the prohibitions which paralyze the exports from the United states to France be removed? That is the question which I beg of you to come and discuss at Paris with mp countrymen. If the debates

of the Franco-American Congress reveal that no economical reform is to be desired between the two nations, then we shall separate in a friencity way and the actual state of affairs will be maintained. If, on the contrary, the interested pertice counsel both the governments to an urgent reform, then will assistation be given to public opinion. Yes know new the spirit which autimates the French Committee, of which I am a delegate. That committee represents largely the industry of France. M. Menter is the president, the vice president, M. L. Mielard. The other members represent the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, the Chamber of Deputies and the Salata. They all honestly desire the co-operation of the business men and legislators of the United States in establishing a more perfect commorcial unity between these two republies. You will respond to the loyal appeal of the Deputies, the Senators, the manufacturers, who have honeved me by their confidence. Organize a national committee, which committee will zend a delegation to Paris, and in Paris, during the exhibition, hand in hand, our hearts equally animated by the same impute, we will strive to augment the prosperity of the two republics which have to-day but one common desire—to attain greatness by labor.

Mr. Chottean's remarks were applicated.

eral Banks said perhaps it would not be deemed ble by the gentlemen present to take any offi-tion, such as the appointment of committees, or to do anything which would give the mosting for could be said with perfect freedom. General Sanks
then called upon Representative Hewitt, who
said that in 1867 he had the henor It then occurred to him that tries ought to be more intimate, but the fault was with on he mentioned the fact that at the Paris Exposition there was a coutest between the Wood ers, and the rivalry was as to what resper would first out down the field. Mr. Wood harnessed his machine and accomplished the task before the other machines got to work. And yet while the Cobden Treaty permitted the English me-chines to come in. But Mr. Wood sold 1,000 machines in Hungary alone. Mr. Hewitt gave a number of reasons why Americans should meet the French committee in the effort to extend trade between the two

felt a deep interest in this subject. The people whom ion, language and a large portion of them by

countries and trusted the movement here to that end

Representative Burehard, of Illinois, thought there ras a growing teeling in lavor of lessening our duties rts and a more general desire to enlarge the extent of our markots for our raw material and manufactures, and theretore he was in sympathy with this

Representative Monroe, of Oblo, said they had not met to express differences of opinion and he thought that there would be a good result to both countries by a conference such as that which was proposed.

General Banks alluded to the fact that Washington John Adams and Jefferson were in favor of commer cial treaties only with foreign nations. We have changed in this respect, but France has adhered to the opinion. France now feels that there should be larger markets for her products, and hence the movement we are now considering. He was sure the intelligent opinions expressed here to-night would stimulate manufacturers, merchants and others, and show the French committee that we are ready to co-

M. Chotteau, through General Banks, tendered his cartielt thanks for the attention which the company had paid to his remarks and for the encourage they had given to him in the expression of their views. The company then separated. THE PRESIDENT'S FEELINGS IN BELATION TO

THE ACTION OF THE RECENT REPUBLICAN

turbed by the actions of the recent republican caucuses. Those nearest to him, socially and politically, say that there is no probability whatever he will, as requested by the resolution introduced by Senator Sargent in the caucus last night, resolud his order forbidding participation of officials in the elecutive branch of the civil service in meetings, caucuses and conventions of a political character, and these friends do not think it probable that, on consideration, any such request will be made by the Congressional Committee to whom the resolu-tion was referred, though they may confer with the President on political affairs generally to view of the approaching election. They say that the President never declines to listen attentively to any suggestion, fulness of any measure he adheres to it. The republicans in Congress for the greater part will endeavor to avoid a direct issue with the President, however much they disagree with him in some of his political meas-

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS-REPORT OF LIEUTEN-ANT COLONEL MORRISON.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Secretary Schurza copy of a report of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, of the Second infantry, relative to the cutting of timber on government lands near Cour d'Alone, Lake Idaho. This report states that depredations or a large scale are being made by parties who informed Lieutenant Colonel Morrison that they intended to cut and drive 300,000 feet of logs, and that they had no permit to take them from the public lands. On reporting the trespass to the United States land agents at Lewiston, Idaho, an officer was informed that no civil authority in the Territory was authorized to proect the public lands from this wholesale pillage. In view of the fact that a wood and timber reservation may be located so as to include the depredated section the report says that it is very important that im mediate measures be taken by some authority to stop these operations.

BREVET BANK IN THE ARMY—BILL OF GENERAL BUTLEB.

The bill introduced by Senator Butler, to fix and regulate the status of brevet rank in the United States Army" provides that bereafter there shall be no distinction except as to grade and date, between brevet commissions in the regular and volunteer forces conferred upon officers of the army now in active service or on the retired list, for gallant, distin-guished, meritorious or faithful services. The bill proposes to repeal section 1,212 of the revised statutes and also expitetty provides that section 1,226 shall be so constructed as to confer the same privileges upon officers of the regular army as were conferred by it upon efficers of volunteers.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

There is a prospect of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reporting a bill providing for a new commission to examine into the Venezuela claim awards under the former commission, Messra Humilagreed to thus report to the full committee. The committee during the late Congress and also during the present one fully examined into the charges of traud as alleged by the Venezuelan government, and discovered that they were well founded.

NOMINATIONS PAVORABLY REPORTED. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day authorized the nomination of Charles H. Eddy as pestmaster at Toledo to be reported to the

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to recommend the confirmation of Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, as United States Censul General at the City of Mexico.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WARHINGTON, April 11, 1878. On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to

meet on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Monnill, (rep.) of VL, the Senate took up and passed the bill to repair and put in operae mint at New Orleans.

THE MONTGOMERY BLAIR RESOLUTION. Mr. DENNIS, (dem.) of Md., presented the resolution of the Maryland Legislature (the Blair resolution) in relation to the Electoral Commission, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

SPEECH OF MR. DENNIS. In presenting the resolution Mr. DESNIS said :-Mr. Pressident — If the Senate will bear with me a moment I will explain my relation to this resolution. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to it. I am opposed to it. I shall set with good latth. I veted for the angel.

pointment of the Electoral Communication. I red in honor bound to satain it. I. fast that it ware to do otherwise I should be unworthy as a member of the Escate to a seat upon this floor. Moreover, I am arred to the ware of the Escate to a seat upon the floor. Moreover, I am arred mude of our people any attempt to reverse the decision of that commission will not succeed. I do not consider this Sanate at joint resolution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distribution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We want unity, peace as accompant, and never while I hold a position of our country.

Silt, we are one people our propose, distribution of our country.

Silt, we are one people our propose that the day of final resurrection, when the arredition of our country.

Silt, we are one people down the propose out the day of final faculty of final seemble lay amount of the dest of people and and to the filled with the day of final resurrection, when the arredition of our country. In the propose of final people will be the order of the people down the people of people our p

in relation to Chinese emigration and Mr. Boorn said:—

Mr. President, no question of graver importance or more absorbing interest to the people of the State of They the bonor in part to represent has ever been presented to the consideration of the Senate than that to which I invite attention. To most of you, Senators, it is an abstraction; to them it is vital, touching not only the dominance of parties, forms of government and methods of law, but the organization of society itself. I do not think I overstate the gravity of the situation in asserting my belief that early legislation by Congress upon this subject may prevent a convulsion in Cahifornis which will shake the foundation of Social order. I deem it my solemn duty to express my conviction that if it shall be decided that the policy of free unrestricted immigration of Chinese is right and must be maintaint by force and to overswe a community which on this subject is rije with dangerous discontent.

If Ohian were situated relative to our Atlantic

policy of free unrestricted immigration of courses a right and must be maintained, the government should be prepared to maintained, the government should be prepared to maintaine it by force and to ovorawe a community which on this subject is rise with dangerous discontent.

If Ohim were estuated relative to our Atlantic coast as it is to the Pacific and a Chinese immigration had entered our Atlantic ports of the same character as that which enters the Pacific, and it wolume as large in propertion to the population of the Eastern States as that is to the population of the Pacific, there would be no occasion to argue this question. It would demand and receive prompt, decisive action. If there were in New York, Massachusetts or lows or Georgia 100 Chinese male adults to every 150 American voters, and it were resilized that this was but a beginning, that the stream might swell to an Atmazon without visibly affecting the vast reservoir from which it flows, the subject would be regarded here as it is in California, as one of paramount, supreme importance touching the whole future of the Republic, its political institutions, industrial and social life.

EIES FARILLY RELATION.

Sir, the centre, the source of the civilization in which we live, of the institutions we believe to be its highest outgrowth, is the family. Take away the bond of family, the feeiing which identifies home with country, the ties of blood which give the strong kinship of race, from our civilization, and what is there left which is worth retaining? The immigration which does not come under those conditions will attack and destroy the foundations of our institutions, social and political, in proportion to its volume.

Mr. President, lappeal to aliwh are personally familiar with the subject to corroborate or rejute only statement, that in the ninety-odd thousand Chinese population in California, eight-ninths of which are main adults, there are no familion. Their presence will evontuate, not in a blending of races, but in each numbers.

Sit, the prob

destiny of our Republic depends far mere on the condition of those who to it has of those who enjoy.

LABOR AGITATION.

Mr. President, you have been taught to look upon this question as one of mere labor agitation. If it were that only it would be entitled to consideration and not secers. The essential conditions of society are to be found, not upon its surface, but in its depths. It is far more necessary to peace, progress and good order that the daily laborer should be satisfied withinthe conditions of his life and the rewards of his toil than the capitainst, banker or we who sit in Senatorial chairs. He should be able to feel at all times that promotion is from the ranks.

The laborers of the Pacific coast say to the American public whe have families to support, children to educate, the burdens of citizenship to carry. We contribute to the sampler of the State in peace, are prepared to deteed it in war to the shedding of our blood, to the sacrifice of our lives, and we are brought into direct competition for daily bread with a class who claim the protection of our laws but who bear none of these oursens, acknowledge none of these obligations, and we must renounce the ties of family or of sounkry." Is it any reply to him to say that cheap labor hastens the development of the material resources of the State and increases the aggregate of its wealth? He will answer, "Of what benefit is it to me if the resources of the State are developed and its wealth increased if my share in these edvantages is diminished by the very means adopted to secure them?"

diminished by the very means adopted to secure them?"

Chinese immigration simply plants a foreign colony in this country, constantly recruited from across, alien in race, distinctive in laws, manners, inbits, and in so far as it tends to cheapen lawor it also tends to degrade it by making the toriers a class; fixing and hardening the social distinctives which the spirit of our civilization and the genius of our institutions require should be fluid and changing.

Mr. President, in the sentiments I have endeavored to express there is no man so poor, so humoic, so despised that I do not recognize and reverence in him the likeness of that image after which we are all made. I rejoice at the savancement of every race, at the savancement of these, I ask for it, senators, your early, earnest and candid consideration.

Affairs.

COLORED MEN IN THE ARMY.

Mr. BURNSIDS, (rep.) of R. I., called up the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to eulistment of colored citizens in any arm of the army of the United States.

remove all restrictions now existing in regard to cultistment of colored citizens in any arm of the stray of the United States.

Mr. Baucs, (rep.) of Miss., was not certain that the result of the set would be as indicated by Mr. Blaine, that the recruiting officers would lave the enlistment of white troops, driving out colored men for a white, but no favored the bill, believing it was time the color line was broken down. The colored men were willing it stand on their own merits and asked no special legislation. They folt that clothed with all the rights of American citizens they were able, under just and equal laws, to paddle their own cance, and if they could not perhaps they were able, under just and equal laws, to paddle their own cance, and if they could not perhaps they ought to sink. He would have men accepted for the army, not because they were white or black, but because they filed the regiments.

Pending consideration the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. Mitchill, (rep.) of Oregon, presented a cable despatch from the United States Consul at Ten Tsin, Unina, stating inat the famine was spreading; that cannothalism exists; that there had been no rain and that matters would be worse next year, and asking if the Indemnity bill will pass. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill to repeal the Backrupt act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Davis, (ind.) of Ill., opposed the bill, and said while he did not approve the bill submitted by Mr. Mattnews ne did favor a modified bankrupt law. In this view he was supported by his colleague of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sarns, (ind.) of Oregon, Kedmands, If the repeal bill was to pass there was no need of devoting time to prefection of the other bills, but if it was rejected he would ask its recommitment to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EATON, (dem.) of Conn., then called up his resolution in relation to Benjamin Noyes, who was arrested in the city of Washington on the 11th of March and taken on the cars to New Jersey. He denounced the act as one of gross injustice, amounting to kidneyping. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances under which Mr. Noyes was arrested and the events which led to it. He said Mr. Noyes had borne a high character until two or three years ago, since which he admitted that he had been engaged in "abarp practice" in heurance matters. He maintained that the arrest without a warrant from the Chief Justice of the District was without a warrant from the Chief Justice of the THE ARREST OF MR. NOTES.

amount for the Internal Revenue Bureau, from \$40,000.

Amendments were also added to the bill as follows:—
On motion of Mr. Binine, of Maine, for furniture for the Senate, &c., \$269.
On motion of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, printing for Navy Department, \$350.
Mr. Donser, (rep.) of Ark., offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the Treasury to advance \$75,000 for the support of the schools of the District of Columbia, to be reimbursed out of any funds at the disposal of the District Commissioners not needed for actual expenses.

Alter debate the amendment was sgreed to—year 20, nays 22

actual expenses.

After debate the amendment was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 22

The bill was then passed.

FOR TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks and for other purposes, explained that the committee had agreed upon all the amendments except two, on which they had failed to agree. The House had appropriated \$6,500 for temporary clerks at \$2 per day. The Senate had increased the sum to \$20,000 and struck out the Himitation. The conference had agreed to strike out the Himitation and let the amount stand at \$6,500. The conference had also compromised by making the amount for horses, &c., for the Treasury Department \$1,000. In relation to the appropriation for the Land Office the amount of \$7,500 had been agreed on for miscellaneous purposes and \$7,500 to detect depredations on timber lands. On the items appropriating \$40,000 for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue and \$20,000 for ratiway mail clerks, inserted by the Senate, the committee had not been able to agree.

The Senate insisted on its amondments in relation to collectors of internal revenue and railway mail clerks and a new conference was ordered.

Mr. Wallack, (dem.) of Pa., introduced a bill to authorize the issue of passports, free of charge, to colored citizens going to Brazil. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Chairs appointed Messas Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Eustis, of Louisiana, additional members of the Committee on the Mississippi Leves, under the resolution of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Baller, (dem.) of Tenn., the bill

resolution of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Baller, (dem.) of Tenn., the bill for the rollet of the book agent of the Methodist Church, South, was made the special order for Thursday next.

The Sanate then, at ten minutes past five e'cleck, adjourned to Monday.

Washington, April 11, 1878.

Mr. Philips, (dem.) of Coun., offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to lequire into the alleged violation of the personal liberty of Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of Connecticut. Adopted.

Mr. Harraidge, (dem.) of Ga., asked leave to take

from the Speaker's table for reference the Senate bill in reference to the Pacific railroads known as the Thurman bill.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., objected, stating that as the expiration of the morning bour he would move to take the bill from the Speaker's table for present consideration. Protests against the Tariff bill were presented by

Mr. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jones, Mr. Shallenberger, of Penasyivania, and Mr. Jones, of Ohic.

Mr. Congri, (rep.) of Mich., rising to a question of privilege, said, from the report of the speech made by Mr. Wood, of New York, on the Tariff bill, as poblished in the Record, there had been omitted a letter which that gentieman had read as coming from a firm in Michigan on the subject of the tariff. Not only had that letter been omitted, but his (Mr. Conger's) comments upon it had also been suppressed. That was a flagrant violation of the rules of the House. Whether that omission had been occasioned by accident or design he did not know, but as soon as he could obtain a copy of that letter he would move to have it, together with his comments thereon, piaced in the proper place in the Record.

The House then, at twenty minutes to one o'clock P. M., went late Committee of the Whole (Mr. Garneld, of Onio, in the chair) on the Pensien Appropriation bill.

A running debate followed, after which, the bill

A running debate followed, after which, the bill having been read for amendment, Mr. Sarra, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from \$40,000 to \$130,000.

sylvanis, moved to increase the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from \$00,000 to \$130,000. Adopted.

Mr. Powers, (rep.) of Ms., moved to strike out the section which changes the mode of paying pensions and insert in lieu thereof a provision fixing the salary of pension agents at \$4,000 and allowing them fees for youthers and actual expenses for rent, clerk hire, &c. Mr. Fonr, (rep.) of 11t, offered a substitute transferring the duties of the Pension Bureau from the luterior Department to the War Department. Rejected.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Powers' amendment, and it was agreed to—121 to 60.

Mr. Maibli, (dem.) of Pa., offered an amendment, providing that pension agencies shall be filled by effects of the army and navy on the retired list, who are to receive their full pay white so employed.

Mr. Buther, (rep.) of Mass.—That is a good opportunity to make General Shields a pension agent.

Mr. Powers, of Maine, made the point of order that the amendment would change existing law, and was not in the interest of economy.

The Chalman overruled the point of order, holding that the amendment was in the interest of economy.

Mr. RAYDALL, (dem.) of Pa., (the Speaker) replied that officers were limite to be court martialled in case of defalcation, and that their education and life tenure of their commissions was the best bond that could be given.

The smondment was rejected—58 to 99.

given.

The smondment was rejected—58 to 99.

Mr. Ricz, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment that from and after July, 1878, the offices of pension agents shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers. The amendment was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter.

Passage or THE BILL.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

passed.
The House then, at fifteen minutes past four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Post Office Appropriation As soon as the bill was read by its title the commit-tee again rose and the flouse adjourned.

POSTAL COMMISSION.

BAVANA, April 11, 1878. The Postal Commission from the United States, con sisting of thirty-five persons, arrived in this city to-day. Allor the party are well.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878. Colonel Rufus Ingalis, Assistant Quartermaste General, United States Army, will be relieved from duty in the military division of the Pacific and wil duy in the military division of the Pacine and will report to the Lieutenant General commanding the division of the Missouri to relieve Lieutenant Colonel 8. B. Holabird of his duties of Chief Quartermaster of this division.

The President sent the following nominators to the Senate to-day:—
First Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be Professor of Matnematics in the Military Academy, West Point.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878. Passed Assistant Paymanter Frederice C, Alley 19 ordered to the receiving ship independence. Lieutenant A. C. McMochan is detached from the liydrographic Office and placed on waiting orders. Paymas-ter George C. Hendes is detached from the receiving abil Indopendence and ordered to the Navy Yard. mare Island, Cal. Pay Inspector Caspar Schoock is detached from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and or-

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS ON THE CHINA STA-

TION. Hong Rong, March 13, 1878. Admiral Patterson, of the United States Navy, sail

from Hong Kong to Shanghai in the steamer Monocaey and from there in the Ashueiot to Yokohams, arriving early in April.

The United States ship Monongahela has arrived at Hong Kong to take the pince of the Tonnessee. She will in turn be relieved in the autumn by the Richmond.

REVENUE MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 11, 1878.

Second Assistant Engineers H. C. Whitworth, of the revenue steamer Dexter, and W. F. Blakeman, of the Levi Woodbury, have been deteched from their vessels and placed on waiting orders.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A BETTRED MERCHANT STABS HIMSELY TO DEATH WITH A DIRK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

New Onleans, April 11, 1878.
At a late hour this evening Mr. James Wallace, tending merchant here, committed suicide in the most extraordinary manner. He had been unwell for some four or five days, but took a rido this morning and came home feeling better. to puck away some winter clothes, when he suddenly seized a small dirk knife and stabbed himself in the throat. His servant, who was much atsached to his master, seized him and a desperate struggled ensued, but, as Mr. Wallace was very power-ful, he threw him off and continued stabbing himself wounds inflicted by his own hands. His sister-innw. attracted by his servant's cries, rushed into the room during the struggle, but was unable to prevent

room during the struggle, but was unable to prevent the tracedy.

AFFER A PROSPEROUS CARKER.

Mr. Wallace was fitty years old and a native of Scotiand. He did business in Boston and New York, coming to this city rince the war, where he has been a member of the firms of Wallace & Co., Wallace & Brother, and Wallace, Cary & Co., all of whom were leading cry goods houses, standing at the head of the trade here. He was also a member of a firm in Vioksburg. Owing to his position and influence it was only new any flucts connected with the case could be obtained. Every effort is being made to suppress them by his family and friends. Mr. Wallace was unmarried, and no possible reason can be assigned for the rash set, as he had just retired from solive business, was a leader in society here and was in no way financially embarrassed.

The fact of his death has thrown quite a gloom among the ciubs and in the community, the manner and unexpectedness adding much to the horror. It was stated by the physician who astended him for his recent illness that the only reason assignable for the act was that he became suddenly insane, as he bad up to the very moment of his committing it talked coolly and rationally about various matters. His remains will be forwarded North.

SHOT FOR A DOG.

PATAL QUARBEL BY TWO DRUNKEN MEN IN A LIQUOR SALOON-A CHARGE OF STEAL-ING A CUR ANSWERED BY MURDER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1878.

This afternoon Michael Lynch, laborer, and James McCarthy, shoemaker, became involved in a quarrel at Dobbins' ssloop, on Broad street, during which seven shooter. They had been drinking freely and a dispute arose about a dog, Lynch charging that Mcwhen the latter called the former a vile name. Ther ock place, when McCarthy pulled out a revolver fired and shot Lynch. The occurrence was as sudden any such result. Lynch was taken to his home in Union street, and attended by County Physician Mac

Union street, and attended by County Physician MacKeuzie and Dr. Shipperd, who pronounced his wound
probably finial, giving the opinion that he would not
inve through the night.

INTENTION TO KILL.

McCarthy was immediately arrected and taken to
the police station. It is said that he acknowledged to
one of the officers that he intended to kill Lynch even
if it took the contents of all the chambers in the revolver. McCarthy is twenty-two years of age, unmarried and used to work for John Bangle, who keeps
a large shoe store. Mr. Nangle says he always took
him to be quiet and inoficestive, gives him a general
good character and felt surprised when he heard of
him as having committed such a deed.

Lynch is about forty-five, has five or six children
and used to work in Rewitt's wire mil. He was always a lively sort of fellow, fond of drick and
carousing. The shooting has caused considerable excitement. McCarthy lies in a stupefied condition in
his ceil, refusing to give any information about the
tragedy. He has had no examination, but is held to
await the result of his victim's injuries.

TRIAL OF MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 11, 1878. The case of the Commonwealth vs. James McDonnell, Charles Sharpe and Thomas Dakin was called this morning. The prisoners are charged with mur-dering George K. Smith, at Audenried, on the night dering deorge K. Smin, at Aucentree, on the night of November 15, 1863. They elected to be tried sepa-rately, and the District Attorney went on with Mc-Donnell's case. A great deal of interest is fest in the trial on account of the length of time since the mur-der, and because it was one of the first Mollie Maguire outrages. A jury was obtained without trouble.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHEELING, W. Va., April 11, 1878.

A frightful accident occurred here yesterday even-ing. Six boys tried to cross the Ohio River at Martin's Ferry, one of the suburbs of this city, in a ricketty When half way across the stream two of them attempted to change seats, and in so doing capsized stee boat. The boys struggled manually, but before and could reach them three—named Peter Mulligan, Heby Crowl and Frank McKimm—were drowned. The others were saved. All the boys were good swimmers but one, and he was picked up in better condition than any of the others, although the current is very rapid. The bodies have not been recovered.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, April 11, 1878. John E. Lyon, president of the Boston, Concord and Montrest Railroad, was burned to death last night at the Pemigewasset House, at Plymouth, N. H. Some time in the night he arose in consequence of illness and lelt to the floor. A lamp he carried broke, setting fire to his ciotning.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

DETROIT, MICO., April 11, 1878. Seven stores and five dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cadillac, this State, early this morning. The total loss is about \$10,000. There is little insurance.

Mrs. Blount perished in the flames.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 11, 1878. The trial of the case of Hayward against the Citizens' Steamboat Company was begun to-day to the Circuit Court, before Judge Leonard. The suit is for \$5,000 damages for the loss of Mrs. Hayward, who was drowned at the time of the steamboat Sunnyside disaster, December 1, 1875, and is a test case. There were eleven lives and considerable property lost by were eleven lives and considerable property lost by
the Sunnyside disaster, and several other cases depend upon the result of this trial. The plaintiffs, the
executors of Mrs. Hayward, claim that the defendanis were guily of aegigone, which the defendants
deny. The counsel for the plaintiffs are Cheries A.
Fowler, of this city, and Judge George M. Curtis, of
New York; and for the defendants William A. Beach,
of New York, and F. T. Westbrook, of this city.

FATAL AFFRAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11, 1878. in an altercation with Dr. Delaney a few days since received injuries which proved fatal to day. Delaney, who only recently passed through the New York College, has disappeared.

> ACCIDENTAL POISONING. PROVIDENCE, R. 1., April 11, 1878.

Joenus Dodge and wife, of Block Island, were poisoned on Monday night by enting a poisonous root in mistake for horse radish. At last reports it was thought that Mrs. Dodge could not recover.

SENTENCED FOR LIBEL

NEWTON, N. J., April 11, 1878. In the matter of the Koisey-Patterson libel suit Patterson was sentenced this afternoon to fifteen days in the County Jell and to pay \$250 fine and the costs of the prosecution. GALILEO JASPER.

THE REVEREND COLORED BIBLICO-ASTRONOMER WILL NOT LECTURE FOR PERSONAL PROFIT WHILE SOULS ARE TO BE SIVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 11, 1878.

The Rev. John Jasper (colored), whose sun-moving theories have recently made him so famous, a la Champignon, has been interviewed in regard to a lecturing tour, which, it was thought, would prove wonderiully profitable. He declined to entertain the proposition, upon the ground that his flock were in the midst of a revival, with many yearning souls prayerfully seeking the waters of salvation, and on no consideration would be leave white one representationer remained to be benefited by his ministrations. He said he had been approached by many upon the aubject, including a gentieman all the way from the North, who made him a very tempting offer.

AN ABSCONDING BANK PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Lose Brance, N. J., April 11, 1878. The paragraph to the Herald of to-day alluding to the absconding of President H. A. McIntyre with the funds of the First National Bank of Lake City and the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, is the subject of considerable comment in this place, where he has been visiting his family during the past ten days. Mr. been prominent in the management of the Mension House at Long Branch and one of whom is proprietor of the Aberdeen Hotel, on Broadway, New York. Mr. Mointyre left this place about nine years ago to take a position in one of the above named oanks, and his aline received rapid promotion. During his recent stay of several days in this place he mingled with the residents, without any attempt at concealment. On Mouday last he was driven to Red Bank, where, it is supposed, he took the boat for New York.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS BANK NOT INJURED.

DENVER, Col., April 11, 1878. National Bank of Colorado Springs will not be weakened by the malversation of McIntyre, the absconding president. A new set of officials have been chosen for the bank, and its affairs are believed to be on a secure footing. No citie to McIntyre's movements has been obtained, but it is supposed he has gone to Europe.

THE BUGBEE FORGERIES.

Boston, Mass., April 11, 1878. In view of the present aspect of Holt & Bugbee's affairs and the uncertainty as to what may yet be deeloped the firm has decided to go into bankrupsey. Bugbee, in his statement, confessed but partially his criminal transactions, as time has proved. The total amount of lorged paper now feets up \$147,000, and atock and other property in Indianapolis, which the firm has estimated at about \$58,000, will not exceed \$59,000. In addition to the forged paper the indebtedness of the firm amounts to about \$40,000, maxing the total liabilities, as far as knows, \$157,000. This estimate is made on the pressumption that \$82,000 in notes, which the banks hold, will be paid by the makers. To offset their indebtedness the firm bave, with their Indianapolis property, about \$150,000. Bugbee, in his statement, confessed but partially his

FAILURE OF A DISTILLER.

CINCINNATI, Obio, April 11, 1878. Thomas L. Wiswell, a distiller of Tippecanoe, Ohio. has filed his petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$70,000. The assets are small.

A RAILWAY IN DISPUTE.

MONTREAL, April 11, 1878. The Provincial Railway Commissioners have arrived here and demanded possession of the Montreal, Ot-tawa and Occidental Railway from Duncan McDonessee of the road. The latter refuses to hand over the lessee of the road. The latter refuses to hand over the road, as the lease has not expired. Mr. Motbonial was to have the section completed and juliy equipped in October last for \$3,600,000. The government have advanced him over \$200,000 more to complete the work specified in the contract. The government will probably take forcible possession without delay.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

HE HAS NO ASPIRATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY. In a letter by the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, pubished in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, is the

passage:—
There is perhaps hardly any necessity for my altuding specially to another article—editorial—in your issue of the 2d inst., in reference to the connection of my name with the next Presidency, but I feel it to be my duty to do so. For the kind seatlments toward me personally you and others have expressed upon this subject, I, of course, can but feel thankful. It is due, however, to you and the public, as well as myself, that I should say prompely, as well as most earnessly, that the idea of the Presidency, with any aspiration or desire for that office, never entered my mind, and never will while I retail my sense. I mean no reflection whatever upon others who have aspirations or desires in that direction. I speak only for myself. I have no object in public life but usedinces, and I feel assured, from my own convictions, that my present position is the one in which this object can be most successfully accomplished.

one in which this object of the country accomplished.

And you may be assured I shall not, if I live, remain even where I am a day longer than I see some hopeful prospects of my rendering useful service to my immediate constituents, as well as to the country generally. Yours, truly.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

CONTESTED SEATS. The Jersey City Board of Canvassers will meet today for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast at Tuesday's election, and there will probably be two contested seats. Dr. Theodore F. Morris, candidate for Director of Education, claims to have received 1,135 votes, giving him a majority of 82 over John

1,135 votes, giving him a majority of 82 over John Rowe, democrat, and the returns show a majority for Rowe of 26.

In the second precinct of the Second district David O. Joyce, democrat, for Police Commissioner, received 143 majority, electing him in the district over Patrick Malone, independent democrat, by 16 majority. The returns of the second precinct show only 522 votes polled, while the aggregate vote for the three candidates for Police Commissioner is 557.

Thomas Audridge, who was defeated for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth district by Bernard Perring, will contest Perrine's seat on the ground that he served as an election inspector, being therefore debarred by law from taking the seat.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

A petition signed by many members of the Produce Exchange was presented vesterday to Mr. Cole, the President, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of taking a ballot to regard to the closing of purpose of taking a ballot in regard to the closing of the Exchange on Good Friday. The meeting will probably take place on next Tuesday.

The schedule of rates of toils for 1878 was received yesterday at the Exchange from Auditor Schuyler at Albany. These rates have been established by the Canal Board on persons and property transported on the Eric, Champlain, Oswego and the Cavuga and Soneca cannis, to take effect on the opening of naviga-tion. Toll is to be computed upon the weight (1,000 pounds per mile) of all articles contained in the list.

TO THE ISLAND AGAIN.

John Carpenter, of No. 12 West Twenty-third street, separated from his wite Mary six weeks ago, and bay ing proviously assaulted her was sent to the Is and for thirty days. Carpenter was released a few days ago, and yesterday met his wife in Harlem with her child in her arms. He followed her to her home in 129th in her arms. He followed her to her home in 129th street, near Eighth avenue, and, as is alteged, tried to carry off the child. Mrs. Carpenter called for assistance, whereupon the husband, it is stated, drew a knite and threatened to kill her. Officer Burns, of the mounted squad, who had been watching the pair, then stopped up and arrested Carpenter. Yesterday, in the Harlem Pottee Court, Judge Flammer returned the accoased to his old quarters on the Island, this time for six months.

BELLIGERENT BENEDICTS.

Louisa Rehm, of No. 428 West Forty-sixth street; Eliza McKeon, of No. 645 East Fifteenth street, and Osroline Wolbecker, of No. 537 West Filty-seventh street, had their respective husbands arrested on Wednesday evening on charges of assault and battery. Wednesday evening on charges of assault and battery. The three belligerent Benedicts were arraigned before Judge Smith yesterday. Mrs. Rehm stated that nor husband, who is a cripple, was in the habit of beating her and that on Wednesday night he struck her over the head and body with his crutch. Mrs. Wobecker averred that her nusband beat her unmortulity with his first. Mrs. McKeon said her husband had struck her over the head with a dinner can and indicted three severe cuts; but she refused to appear against him. Mesers Rehm and Wobecker were thereupot committed for triat; but James McKeot was discharged.

YOUNG THIEVES.

reter Hoffmeyer, agod twelve, and William Widde. man, sged ten, pedlers by occupation, and residing is this city, stopped at the house of Mrs. Christian Hoffman, on Mill Bond, Jersey City Heights, yesterday to sell matenes, and, finding no one is, they picked up a watch and cuain and ran out. Officer Smith, of the Fourth precinct, arrested them and Judge Dayls committed them for trial.